

Daily Democrat

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Notice to Correspondents.

We respectfully ask that our correspondents will forward by the Express all communications, from all points where there are Express facilities, letters giving important news intended for publication.

Recollections of the Democracy of Indiana

Recall that the Democracy of Indiana met in Convention at Indianapolis to morrow. Much depends on that heroic and patriotic party. The hands of the Democracy of the North are unstained with the blood of this revolution. They neither provoked nor originated it. They were always willing to act justly, even generously, with the South. They are sternly opposed to the crime of Secession, and have, like men, stood by the cause of the Government.

That is exactly right, and now is a propitious time, and the State of Indiana is one that has a right to speak. She has her full quota of soldiers in the field, and they have never turned their backs on the foe. The Democracy of Indiana at least can say to the rebels, we have never done you injustice, and we can't allow you to do injustice to us and our children by breaking up the Government.

We hope this noble party will rise above party now, and forget that the President has been a Republican in party politics. Support him in all just measures to put down this rebellion, regardless of names.

We need not tell them that the restoration of the Union, with all the rights of the States under the Constitution, is the object of this contest. They know this as well as we do; and they know, too, that there are men in the North, claiming to belong to the President's party, who are as much revolutionists as the Confederates.

It is the duty of the President to resist the efforts of these men, and it is the duty of all patriotic men to support the President in this duty, not grudgingly, but with a hearty good will.

We regard this Convention as a most important body, and we are persuaded it will make no compromise with Northern Abolitionists or Southern Secessionists; both are Disunionists. We have no doubt that they will find in the Republican party hundreds of thousands who have the same patriotic objects as themselves. Let them ask the aid of all such.

Russell, of the London Times, has a horror of the lower orders. He wrote home to England that if Mason and Seward were given up this Government was broken up. The lower orders would not submit. England now speaks of the North as she has always spoken of this country, as the unbridled Democracy, and has a better opinion of the South. The signs, there, are pleasing. The few have got up this Confederate Government, and have managed it. That suits the taste of John Bull. They have had a Presidential election in the South, but it was a meaningless affair. The people had a right to vote for Jeff. & Co., and very few exercised it. They felt it was a sham and staid at home. It is questionable if the Southern Confederacy ever have a Presidential election if the revolution is successful.

Jeff. Davis is safe for life in the Presidential chair of the Confeds. if the Confederate Government should live so long. The vulgar Democracy can't upset his Majesty. No wonder John Bull is pleased at the signs of the times South. The mockery of suffrage in getting up sovereignty conventions, and the result, by which power slipped out of the hands of the masses, is a spectacle that pleases all the well-born of the British Empire. "The great Republican bubble in America has burst," says a member of Parliament, and the North, now the hated Democracy, is a failure. The symptoms of aristocracy looming up South are refreshing.

We invite the attention of the authorities to the communication of James G. Russell. He describes a case of injustice done to a Mr. Robert Hult, that should command the attention of the proper authorities. There is no man more true to the cause of the Union than Mr. Russell, and his judgment of a case amongst his own neighbors should be attended to. Such cases as this should be left to the local authorities. They can better do justice than strangers. Here is a wrong done that ought to be rectified. In such cases more wrong is done to the cause than to the individual. Manifest injustice cannot flourish. Let these goods be returned from Evansville and given to the owner, who ought to have them, without trouble or expense.

The English press rail at the President's message. A war for the integrity of the Union is, they say, a war to force a government on the South without its consent, and they feel horror-stricken at that. Monstrous is it, to govern people without their consent! Let Ireland go, then. She has been for centuries governed by a rod of iron. India, too. Let her go. She has been for centuries under the iron heel of that great joint stock company called the British Empire. Just think of the hypocrisy of old England, shocked at governing people without their consent! Stashed at this is nothing to John Bull's shocked virtue on this point. The hypocrisy is laughable.

By the late United States census the white population of Kentucky numbers 920,077, free colored 10,146, slaves 226,490, total 1,156,718; counting the white population and two-fifths of the slaves, the population for Federal purposes is 1,065,466; the voters in 1860 were 188,462; 40,186 they amounted to 192,656. We shall publish the details for each county as soon as we have room. Kentucky is entitled to eight Congressmen for the next ten years.

The National Republican, published at Washington, after noticing the delays, exclaims, how much longer will the people of this country allow themselves to be trifled with in this way? Will the Republican's people do about it?

The London Times lectures the Prince of Wales, as if the said Prince was a bad boy.

Letter from Calhoun.

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I cannot tell exactly the route pursued by Maj. Murray's squadron, which consisted of one hundred and fifty men—thirty of them armed with Enfield rifles, the balance with sabres and pistols; but I know that on their route to camp they were attacked at Sacramento by a force of five hundred and eighty well mounted rebels, both in front and rear. Gallantly they stood the assault, and with the loss of only five men, they were able to retreat to camp. The rebels, however, had gone, as reported to me, to Greenville, on their way to Hopkinsville.

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Yours truly,

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(From the Columbus (Mo.) Statesman, Dec. 20th.)

War in Boone County.

FIGHT AT MOUNT ZION CHURCH—FEDERAL VICTORY.

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After a desperate resistance, the rebels, at half past ten o'clock, were routed and driven from the field, losing, as reported by Federal officers on the ground, being one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, together with ninety-five horses, one hundred and five guns, and thirty-five caissons taken and destroyed. The Federal forces collected twenty-seven of their men from the field, more than half of whom are mortally wounded—among them Major Breckinridge, of St. Charles, an officer by the name of McDonald, and Oliver Quisenberry, of Boone, who were killed. The Federal loss, according to the same authority, three killed and eleven wounded, four of whom have since died. They say nothing of having taken prisoners, or of having killed any rebels, or of having taken any of the rebels' arms or property.

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Colonel Sam Pike has turned up in Hillsboro, Ohio, as editor of the Gazette of that place. We hope better luck will attend him.

The Story of Capt. Williams.

THE ADVENTURES OF LIEUTENANT FAIRFAX AND MISS SIDELL ON BOARD THE TRENT.

At the banquet given to Capt. Williams, M.A. Agent of the Trent, by the Royal Yacht Club, on the 13th, at Plymouth, that personage related at length the circumstances attending the capture of Sidell and Mason.

In reading his speech and the response to it, one can scarcely help supposing that the company were making a bait of the gallant captain. This is his veracious account of the interview between Lieut. Fairfax and Miss Sidell:

I am going to speak of Mrs. Sidell and her daughters. [Hear, hear, and cheer.] I tell you, sir, that Miss Sidell branded one of the officers to his face with his infamy, having been her father's guest on the night of the 13th of December. [Bravo for Miss Sidell!]

Bravo for Miss Sidell! I believe when I lay my hand on my heart (and the audience to the word) and say, as I hope for mercy to the word) and say, it is true that they did so. [Hear, hear.] Miss Sidell—and no girl in this hall] Miss Sidell—and no girl in this hall] Miss Sidell—and no girl in this hall]

She did strike Mr. Fairfax—[cheers]—but she did not do it with the vulgar vulgarity of some papers than she has been by the manner in which she did it, she did it. [Cries of "Bravo!"] She did strike Mr. Fairfax. [Loud cheers for her, then.] She did strike Mr. Fairfax—[cheers]—but she did not do it with the vulgar vulgarity of some papers than she has been by the manner in which she did it, she did it. [Cries of "Bravo!"]

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Daily Democrat

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
Office—70 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1862

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express (daily) 9:30 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily) 10:30 P. M.

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THE FRONT NEWS PADDOCK.

A special dispatch dated Cairo, Jan. 5th, says of the reported fight at or near Viola:

By Gen. Wallace's report, which was received yesterday, it appears that the story of his having encountered the enemy is incorrect.

When reinforcements were received from Paducah, an order was received from Gen. Smith to return with his command to Paducah, no encounter having occurred.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday publishes a letter from Paducah, dated January 1st, in which occurs the following statements:

General Wallace had left this post last Saturday night with four hundred cavalry, and was scouring the country surrounding Mayfield, endeavoring to entrap the notorious King. Sunday morning our scouts brought in word to General Wallace, who was then at Viola, that the enemy was advancing with a heavy force against him.

About three o'clock in the morning our pickets were driven in, and on toward came the enemy, pouring in from every side. The rebels were about two thousand infantry, and six hundred cavalry. General Wallace ordered his men to fall back on this side of the creek; the bridge over it was burned, and the stream filled with all possible obstructions.

Just as the rear guard of our forces crossed the creek, they were fired into by the enemy's advance, but without effect. After falling back about a mile this side of Viola, a more convenient position, Gen. Wallace commenced falling back, and was closely followed by their force of about two thousand men. It was then that reinforcements were sent for. The rebels fearing that they were being drawn into an ambush, commenced falling back, and were closely followed by our gallant General.

Our advance continued harassing their rear all the way to Mayfield, endeavoring to persuade them to halt until the reinforcements could arrive, but to no avail. Supposing that they had retreated back to Camp Beauregard, Gen. Wallace then sent a messenger ordering us to await further orders. Three days' provisions were then ordered, and Gen. Wallace intended following them up, and routing them from their position at Beauregard; but fearing that reinforcements would arrive from Columbus, which would make similar requisitions necessary from this place, and thereby exposing the general engagement, which is contrary to orders at this post, Gen. Smith deemed it prudent to order the entire force back.

Sandwich Island News.

In the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," of Nov. 14th and 21st, just received, we find the following items:

General Coffee, of Honolulu, is about to be coming in very abundantly at present, and appearances go to show that the yield will this year exceed that of any previous one, the blight to the contrary notwithstanding. Some thing in the neighborhood of 20,000 pounds has already been purchased by the traders and shipped to Honolulu, and the crop is not half in. The blight still continues on the old trees, but a man under your command, reflecting honor upon you and themselves. We know that it will never be drawn but in the right, and never sheathed with dishonor's stain upon it.

Captain McGowan's Reply.

Mr. Will Horen: If I were not among my most intimate friends, I would most certainly be overwhelmed with feelings excited by this occasion and the flattering compliments offered me by yourself. As it is I cannot, nor will I attempt to, give expression to what I feel. I have performed some labor in organizing my company, but had it not been for the services rendered me by yourselves and other friends, I could not have succeeded at so early a day in completing my organization. I have many regrets as to the time made in an arduous task to complete a company by the time required by the State, but thanks to my friends, I am now ready for the field with men in whom I have the fullest confidence, and who have, I believe, the same confidence in me.

This word which has been tendered me, accompanied by so many flattering compliments, shall not, I promise you, while I am here, receive dishonor's stain, but on the contrary, when I look upon it, I remain conscious of this hour will nurse my mind to strike for the right and lay low an enemy who seeks to destroy his country. I feel that you tender to my kind friends' assurance of my regard with the hope that they may never have cause to lessen their confidence in me.

The Volunteers' Relief Committee desire us to return their grateful acknowledgments to the following named gentlemen, who have so kindly contributed provisions to aid the families of our noble volunteers. They have some four hundred families depending upon their efforts for support. Their stock is nearly exhausted. They make another appeal to the citizens of Jefferson and adjacent counties to furnish them with what they have to spare in the way of money, provisions, clothing and fuel. It will be sorely appreciated to the relief of the "dread ones at home" for those who have cheerfully given to husbands and sons to meet and drive back the ruthless invaders of our State. They appeal to you as Christians, philanthropists, and patriots, with a full assurance that they shall meet with a hearty response to the call. Among the contributors to the Committee with to acknowledge at this time, are Messrs. W. Pettit, E. Thompson, T. J. F. Jefferson, Andrew Hicks, Benjamin F. Cawthorne, C. E. Baker & Co., Peter Smith, C. G. Tachau, D. Belknap, Capt. E. Lookhart, Mr. Henshaw, E. D. Pruess, Mr. Benman, H. T. Wall, Mr. Lichten, E. Hicks, P. J. Feenburgh, A. B. Semple & Sons, Col. C. Ormsby, Mr. Stills, Page & Schwing, F. Blankenshaker, John Frank, N. B. Hughes, Robert Ayres, Lawrence Young, James E. Lomon, James Mitchell, Theo. Brown, John Henshaw, Isaac Everett, William Loughest and James Gwinn.

FROM THE FAR NORTHWEST.—Intelligence from the Doanish Territory, nearly 1,000 miles up the Missouri from St. Joseph, to the 24th ult., conveys tidings of peace and plenty from the Yantons, Sioux, and other neighboring tribes. Strike Three, the great chief of the Yantons, who has 800 powerful warriors, recently visited the Pawnees and other tribes south of the Missouri, assuring them that as long as peaceable he would be friendly, but the moment they raised an arm against the United States Government he would meet them in deadly conflict.

The Empress Eugenie will spend the winter at Nice and Monaco. A villa has been prepared for her near Nice.

We are under obligations to the Hon. H. Grider for favors from Washington.

FROM THE SOUTH.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette from Cairo, dated January 4th, gives the following information:

A gentleman arrived last night from Memphis who reports that a man by the name of S. E. Reamer, of Bridgeport, Conn., one of the four prisoners from the South, arrested here on Monday week last, and released, came North for the ostensible purpose of proceeding to Springfield, Mass., to obtain drawings of machinery for manufacturing gun stocks and gun locks, and take the same South and use them for the benefit of the rebels in the manufacture of arms. The same informant says the rolling stock on the railroad is very much out of repair, and that France will not countenance the rebels in any further demand on the railroad.

A FACT.—It is well understood at Washington (we have it on undoubted authority), that the surrender of Meade and Sheridan's armies to Lee and Johnston, respectively, and that France will not countenance the rebels in any further demand on the railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

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